TO EDUCATION-A CONVINCING ARRAY OF AUTHORITIES

To Support and Sustain Our Candidate for Congress in His Advo-

cacy of the People's Wants. [SOMENFOLDER, TENN., October 20 —In any report of the speech made here by Mr. James Phelan there has not n that I have seen any full report of what he said about the Blair bill and Federal aid to education. I therefore send it to you for publication, from notes taken at the time. It is convincing beyond contradiction or entroversy. Mr. Phelen said: tion or entioversy. Mr. Freish said:
One of the curious political phenomena of the day has been the partially successful attempt of those who oppose Federal aid to education to confound this general principle or measure of public policy with the Blair bill.
The bill its all contains certain provisions which do not make the action to the ions which do not go to the extent of supervision, but which tend somewhat that drection. As a resul', the most violent harangues have been in-dulged in against the Blair bill and Federal aid to education indiscriminately, as if the latter could only exist in the former. The absolute downfall of American independence has been predicted, these predictions being based on the details of the Bair bill. I has been studiously ignored that another bill can be drafted discarding a I the details of the Blair bill and simply providing for the di tribution of certain sums of money among the states, on the basis of miteracy, to be used by them in periecing such systems of public instruc-tion as may sleavy exist with-in their limits. Against this idea no serious argument has e er been address. We propose to aug-gest to the practical common sense of our readers a few idess on this sub-ject. We shall ignore the Blair bill, as being ro looger an issue. The question row is, shall the general government help us in our effort of educate our children? As for the constitutionally of the general principle of Federal and to education there in the constitutional of the general principle of Federal and to education there is the constitutional of the general principle of Federal and to education there is the constitutional of the constitution of the co can be no doubt. Without going into a discussion of the points involved. the mere fact that Lamar and Gar and and Jackson, the three Democratic constitutional iswyers of the S-nate, voted for the B air bill, is a sofficient justifi ation for those who think it constitutional. The principle was atgued from eve y standpoint, and the most intelligent rewspapers of the North emceded that the Blair till men had overwhelmirg'y carried their point. So much so that the New Yo k Evening Post, which violently opposes the measure, attacks it solely ground of its inestedie cy. it naconstitutional? ing a discussion of the Bair bill, whose details contain repugnant conditions, I think it can clearly be shown that it is constitutional, even by the ex osition of the very authorities c'ted by Gov. Marks and those who attack it. It is true that Madison, Jefferson and others declared against that construction which enabled Congress, under the general welfare clause, to appropriate money for such purposes. It is not a very fair discussion of this question to read these au-thorities and yet to ignore the subsequent change of opinion on this subect. A constitutional smendment was first advocated to accomplish this result. But subsequently Madison and Monroe and Jackson and Pierce all took the ground that, under the ganeral welfare clause, Congress could appropriate money to objects of a general nature, but that it was unconstitutional to assume jurisdiction over those things which were confined to the limits of any particular htale. If anybody doub s this s a ement and the correct-If enybody ness of my position I would suggest that he get Gen. Jackson's Maysville road ve'o of May 27, 1830. He re-views the history of the peculiarly strict construction of the general wel-fare clause, and shows how it was modified. In this message he rays:
"The symmetry and purity of the government would doubtless have been better preserved if this restriction of the power of appropriation could have been maintained without weakening its ability to fulfill the general objects of its institution—an effect so I kely to at end its adm ssion that every subsequent administration of the government, embracing a period of thirty out of the forty-two years of its existence, has adopted a more enlarged construction of the power." He refers to Mr. Madison's Cumberland road veto, which he placed on the ground of its being purely local in its nature, and says: "I have not been able to consider there declarations in any other point of view than as a concession that the right of appropriation is not limited by the power to carry into effect the measure for which the money is asked, as was formerly contended." This is exactly what is contended." This is exactly what is contended for by those who favor national aid to education. Congress can appropriate this money for this, even though it cannot carry out the measure for which the money is asked. Mr. Mooroe vato d a bill making an appropriation for the Cumber and His objection was that Congress could not assume jurisdiction over this or like objects, out that it had an unlimited power to raise money and a discretionary power in spending it, limited only to the daty of appropriating it to purposes of common defense and of general local welfare. Jackson himself expressly accepted this con-struction, a construction which covers the principle contended for by those who favor national and to education. But all this ground has been covered in the discussion which ensued is to the constitut enality of internal improvements. These rest solely upon toe general welfare clause and the regulation of commerce has nothing to do with it. In addition to this, an unbroken line of precedent sustains the constitutionality of this measure with an overwhelm ing weight of autho ity. Air. Madison signed a bill granting relief to those in Venezuela who had suffered from an earthquake. He signed a bill distrib-Certainly ignorance is as worthy In 1867 the United States sent | throughout that region. the South food, and to 1871 sent the same to France. In 1876 millions of money went to the Centennial celebration. Was this to regulate com-Orleans Expesition received a million or so. The Agricultural Bureau rests the last four years. solely upon the general welfare clause. So do the Indian schools at Carliale and Hampton, for there is no clause in the original treaties calling for them, and even had there been

PRELAN ON PEDERAL AID that the National Board of Health, comes in under the regulation of commerce clause. Still the constitu ional objec ions to admitting this to be true are no stronger than the admission of that construction of the general we-fare clause, sanctioned by Malicon, Morros and Jackson, which admits of Federal aid to education. How about the Smithsonian Institute? Will some one familiar with the other side of this question give us the name of a sing e Senator who opposes national sid to education, who also has ever opposed any appropriations to the Smitheonian Institute, or to the G ological Survey, or to the New Orleans Exposition, or to explore the North Pole, or to send supplies to the Chicago fire sufferers, or the yellow fever sufferers, or the overflow sufferers of three years ago, or to the building of the new Con-gressional Library Building. I am unsble to understand why any Sou hern Senstor or Representative, having the true interests of his people at heart, should stickle at an appropriation for which there is such an scenmulation of precedents. Among the bills persed in the session of Congress beginning November 16, 1818, and closing March 3, 1819, was an act to provide for the civil zation of the ladian tribes a joining the frontiers, by which the President was an horized to empley suitable persons to teach and encourage them in agriculture, and to instruct their children in reading, writing and arithmetic. What treaty stified the appropriation signed by Monroef What constitutional clause justified a grant of public lands to the a ylum of the deaf and dumb in Kentucky? This was passed in 1826. We have foreborne to discusthe concersions of those who oppose national aid to education. The aparcpriation of the cale of public lands, and a so the cotton tax, is exactly on a par with the appropriation of any other money, as it all comes out of the United Stres Trea-ury and goes to this object, instead of the current expenses and the public debt of the government. The prope are beginning to see that the objections to this me sure are more personal than con-stitutional or remomical. In two yours, 1885 and 1886, we have seent more than \$100,000,000 for pensions. All of this nearly goes North. Why should we reject an appropriation which is desired to offer, to a small x ent, what the general government auxed us to lose by the war? The reasons to make us reject it should cartainly have been strong enough to make Gerland and Lamar and Wade Hampton and George and Pugh and very nearly all the other S. utbern Senstors also rej ct it. I suppose they know something of constitutional law. suppose they are good Democrats. I Southern people, I suppose they knew what they were about, and I prefer to follow them in preference to the four or five Sou hern Senators who voted against this measure. Progress is the pravailing idea, and it is time to break loces from the bondage of centimental politics. We need more business sense in politics, less narrowness and a broader statesmanship. And every sign indicates we are going to have alt of these things.

> THE PRESIDENT CONTRIBUTES To the Sufferers at Sabine Pass His Letter.

Washington, October 21.-President Cleveland has sent \$100 to the sufferes at Sabine Pass, as the following communication shows:

Cel. A. H. Belo: My DEAR SIR-The late terrible dis-Texas, and the destitution, enfering and death theraby occasioned, have so roused my sympathy that I should be glad to contribute to the relief of the stricken people of that locality, who are so much in need of help. I have not seen in the newspapers the mention of any appoints a medium by which my purpose can be realized, and I have therefore determined to avail myself of your knowledge of the place and people and your inter st in all that pertains to practical aid in such a come and to request you to underake that my amill contribution herewith enclosed be placed where it will relieve the most distress and need. Thanking you in advance for what you will do for me, I am, yours GROVER CLEVELAND. sincerely,

RUE

Dear, it is twilight time, the time of rest:
Abt cease that weary pacing to and fro:
Sit down beside me in this cushound nest,
Warm with the brightness of our imple-Pear, thou art troubled. Let me share thy

Of shadow, as I shared thy snushine hours.
I am no child, though childhood, half forgot,
Lies closs b hind me, with its toys and
divers
I am a woman, waked by happy love
To keep home's sacred slits fire alight!
Thou hast elected me to stand shove
All others in thine heart, I claim my
right.
Not wife slone, but ma'e, and comrade true
I shared thy ross, let me share thy rue!

I shared thy roses, let me share thy rue!

Bitter? I know it. God bath made it so.
But from His hand shall we take good alone.
And o'd never? Let the world's weath go:
Life has no loss which love cannot stone.
Show me the new, hard path that we must tread.
I shall not faint nor falter by the way:
At d. bethere cloud or sunshine oversead.
I shall not fail the to my dying day.
But love me, love me, let our heart and lips
O'ing closer in our sorrow than injoy!
Let faith outshine our fortunes in esclipse,
And love deem wealth a lost and broken toy.

toy.

Joy made us glad, let serrow fied us tract
(lod blessed our roses, He will blessed our rose,

—All the Year Round.

IRISH NEWS.

Urges Tennuts to Resist the Collec-tion of Rents,

Dumits, October 21.—United Ireland states that Gen. Buller declines the appeals of sheriffs for police pro'ection while engaged in the work of eviction until he has personally inquered into the nature and justice of the case. The paper urges tenasts to organize and by combined action re-

mist the co'le too of rants. The la mers on Possonby's estate in Cork have reinsed a proffered reduction of 20 per cent., and demand a reduction of 40 per cent.

Rettef Needed f 'r the Wicklaw Fish-ermen.

Dunian, October 21.-Fisheries Inspecier Hayes reports the loss of ves-sels along the Wicklow coast by the recent atorm aggregating in value of treatment as smallpox. In 1847 \$200,000, and he says that unless railed food was sent at public expense to ite-

Less Crime in Ireland. Dumin, October 21 -R stures show that fewer crimes and outrages were committed in Ireland last week than the average weekly number during

A Coal Laden Propeller Staks. GRESSELY, Wis. October 21,-The propeller W. L. Brown, with a full cargo of coal for Depere, sprong a Congress cannot bind itself const tu-tionally by a treaty to do an uncon-attational act. What does the Go-logical Survey Service rest upon but the general welfare clause? Armit insurance on the hull and cargo.

CHAUNCEY F. BLACK.

DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE FOR such institutions are committed. GOVERNOR

Of Pennsylvania, on Blaine's Campaign in That State-It Is an Insult to the People.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., October 21.— At Gettysburg, Monday last, Lieutenant G vernor Black, the Demo-State, made a speech, in the course of which he criticised very severely the presence of Mr. B aine in Pennsyl-

"O! Mr. James G. Blaine, or of my distinguished competitor, Gen. Beaver, I have nothing to say but that which is in the personal sense perfectly re spectful. But I think I may profitably remind them both that we are at present engaged in a campaign for the election of State officers and a State Legislature, and the importation of Blaine, with his retinue of actors from different States, with the chesp stage tinsel and sheet iron thunder of 1834, to it fluence our conduct in the determination of our own local effairs is a daring insult to the intel igence and petrictism of the people of Pennsylvan's, which will be resented at the polis with even deeper indigna-tion then was the Burchard claptric, where it was attempted to prest-tute the clergy to political pu-poses, or the Belsherzar least, where Vanderbilt, Gould as damighty broad of smaller blco suckers, sat down with him to calebrate a victory over the people, which, by the providence of God, they never won. In spite of Mr. B aine's undign fi d and offensive dramatic performance, Grover Cleve land, an honest and fearless man of the people, was elected in 1884, and the cheap and shallow devices which failed to save Blaire himself, will cer-tein'y not rave Beaver. Why are trin'y not rave Beaver. Blaine and the Maine gaog here at an enormous expense to the mon p ly interests of this State? Why has the State been worked over as with a finetoo h comb and with the use of vest quantities of money to create an aparent interest in the irre evant rant f a foreign actor, dressed out in the lirty stage rags of two / ye rs ago? Simply because Beaver is overwheimingly beaten today, and he and his managers know it; because they date not face us upon the real assets of the campaign; because it is an absolute secessity to withdraw the attention of the people from their own home affaire, if they would save the monopoles and the corruptionists from a defeat more crushing than that of 1882. But it won't do. Mr. Blaine can't elect in Pennsylvania the man he treacher-ously did his level best to difeat four years ago. Suppose when the riot bill b ibers were before the Dauphin County Court for sentence Mr. James G. Blaine, of Maine, had suddenly appeared before the bir in spangles and feathers and demanded a suspension of sentence on the ground that Pennsylvania justice fairly meted out to these convicts would deprive him of a nomination to the Presidency, would the Court have pa'd any atten-Will the people who tion to him? are now about to pass a similar judg-ment concerning their own dones in affairs give any head to him? Most certainly not. The man who lent what feeble aid he could to help on the t'de which swept out B-aver, Qusy, Kemble, Cameron and Cooper in 1882, and whose hands are, in the

had better never have been made.

The moropolis's might better have

great may be either their necessi iss

keep him and his whole troupe in the

cratic ticket, and, bring spent on Braine, they can't spend it as sereto-

fore-in baying dishones voters. It

is stiping the hearts of the taxpaving

depths, and if the insulting farce of the tariff and the bloody shirt is kept

on the stage long enough in this sig-

will be big enough to end forever the

ring basiness of vindiciting old tickets

both inside and outside Pennsy.

MARSHALL BAZAINE

P. oven to Be a Miserable Traito, to

Maximilian.

Parm, October 21. -- In regard to the recent publication in Paris of what

purported to be revelations from Ger. Disc ab in Maximilian's occupation of

Mexico, it is learned through official

ing a traitor to Maximilian, an extract

of which was sent by cable from Par's

a few days ago and published in the

New York papers. The following is

an English translation of the letter

"Marshal Bassine offered, through

a third person to deliver to me the tewns occupied by the French, as also Mainilian, Marquez and Miramon,

if I accepted a proposition he maie. I

zaine was in reference to the acquisi-

tion of 6000 guns and 4,000,000 caps. If I had de ired it he would have also

rold me powder and caunens, but I re-

LITERARY NOTES.

WE have to thank John J Byrne, of

the Oregon Ruiway and Navigation Company, for a copy of The West Shore, a monthly publication devoted to the

interests of Oreogon, Port'and espe-

CASSELL'S FAMILY MAGAZINE, for

November, has a very attractive table

of contents, embracing continued sories, personal skytches, short stories, notes of well known places, a l

of them admirably illustrated. The departments are all wall filled and the

general tone of a first cla s magazine

The first number of American Art

Illustrated more than redeems the promises of the prospectus. It is a

and contents go, and it only needs the

prompt patronage of the public to make it a success financia'ly. Order of Mansford, on Main street.

from Mr. William Paul Gernard, C.E., entitled The Prevention of Fire, chiefly

A TIMELY brochure has reached us

occess so far as print og, i lust ations

"PORFIRIO DIAZ."

"Another proposal which sprang from the above offer of Marshal Ba

refused his offer as dichonorable.

fused such proposals,

is maintained.

vania,"

reople of this State to their

C. G. Andrews.

political sense, dripping with the and daughter of Dr. T. J. Mitchell, blood of Folger, will not make a vote superintendent of the unaid asylum. or Beaver in 1886. The bargain ter some three weaks' illness. raved their money or employed it in another Beishazz r feest. The hour has streek for them. The inde-pendent home inters of Pennsylvania, Jackson. She was admired for her in-telligence, her modest demeanor, her ceking the perpetuation of honest Stive government, will not restore the infimous rule of the State ring to oblige the man from Maine, however or his. I sincerely hope they will Sate until election day. If it co ts them \$50,000 the money will be well 1883. from St. Andrew's Episcopal Church at 11 o'clock a.m. tomerrow. spent in the interests of the Demo-

THE PULLMAN CAR COMPANY'S Ex-Manager Sent to Juliet Peniten tiary for Five Years.

Curcago, Ita., October 21,-F. J. B atley, the ex-mansger of the Pallman Pelace Car Company, was ledged in the county jail this morning. At 9:30 o'clook he was arrogged before Justice Lyon and on the charge of inal Court will take place immediately and that by Saurday he will be lodged in the penifentiary. Brad-ley was taken before Judge Callins at about 11 o'clock this morning and plead guilty. The officers said he exagain and have the mater over with as soon as postible. Judge Collins sou c s here that the Le Nouveus Monde, of Paris, of October 9, 1886, contained some fragments of Gen. Diax's atter, accu ing B zaine of besentenced him to five years in the penitentiary at Joliet. The necessiry papers were ordered made out at once

Twenty-Seven Vessels and One Huu-dred and Sixteen Lives Lost.

GLIUCISTER, MAIS, October 21.— The owners of the scholaer George L Smith, which sailed for the Grand Binks August 14 h on a Halibut voyage, have given her up for lost. carried a crew of fourteen men. Al had followed fishing from this port for several s acone, and they were cons dered a fine crew. Tols makes twenty-seven vessels lost, of the total value of year, by which twenty-ight wives were made widows and filly-six children rendered fatherless. \$173,000, and 116 lives so far this

MISS S. F. MAY'S ART STUDIO

Reopens October 4, 1886. DUPILS prepared for "The Art Students" League," of New York, or any other first class art school they may desire to enter

Address, NO. 57 MADISON STREET,

ARTYN'S COMM'RCIAL COL-DENS, 313 6th St., Washington, D. C., opens October 18th. Provides a tractically useful business education. Terms: Lifeschol-arship, \$10 Bearding, stationery, etc. tw-tre-weeks' course, \$50. For circular (iree) address Martyn's Commercial College.

MEDICAL BEPARTMENT Tulane University of Louisiana.

Further Chiversity of Louisiania.

[Formerly, 1847-1884, the University of Louisiania.]

ITS advantages for practical instruction in diseases of the Southwest are unrivaled, as the law secures it supershundant materials from the great Charity Heenital with its 700 beds, and 20.00 patients annually. Students have no hosp tal-fees to my and special instruction is daily given at the bedside of the sink, as in no other institution. For catalogue or inf smatten, address Prof. S. E. CHARLLE, M. D., Dean, P. C. Drawer 201. New Orieans, Law

Are You Bilious?

THE SOUTHERN TRAVELER! OFFICIAL RAILWAY GUIDE, pub ished at Atlants, deserves the patronage of railroad companies and the traveling public. It is essential to both. It contains all needed information as to time of arrival and departure of trains, location and lim't and consections of railroads.

and sketches of the principal towas of the South. SHOPPELL'S MODERN HOUSES is work not only for builders, but for all who at any time contemplate building, from the map of small means to the millionairs. It is a plain and comprehensive guide that none can afford to dissegard, and we commend it to the general public. A work pro-cuced at great cost, it is sold at only \$1 per copy. Addr so publishess of Shappell's Mesern Houses, 191 Broad-

with reference to hospitals, asylums and other public institutions, which ought to be in the hands of all to whom the care and government of

way, New York. WE are in receipt of a copy of the Fourth Annual Report of the Los Angeles Board of Trade, which tells all auout the "R lir a s and Transportations, Freight Movementa!" O ange Ship-"Freight Movements," Orange Ship-ments," "Churches, Schools, Societies," "Rainfall," "Topography," "Sil," "Mineraloge," "Fruit Growing," "Gar-dening," "Wages," "Cicrus Fruits," "The Gape," "The Orange," "R idn Making," "Bees and Honey," "Petro-leum," "The Sesport," "Son hem Cal-ifornia as a H-alth Resoft," "How to Got Here," "Oggajone Answered," Get Here," "Question Answered," etc. Address W. R. McIalosh, L s Angeles, Cal.

JACKSON, NISS.

Address of Gen Martin in the In-terest of the "Little J."

ISPECIAL TO THE APPEAL. Jackson, Miss., October 21.-Gen. Will T. Martin addressed a crowd of repres n'ative citiz na of Jackson at the City Ha'll last night in the interest of the 'Little J.'' railroad. He cis-cusse I at length the great advantages of rei roads in the building up of cities, and dilated at length on the consequent prosperity of cities of railroad centers. He wants J ckson to subscribe \$150,000 to the capital stock of the road, n 7 p r cent, b nds, running twenty years. No act on was tak n by the meeting of cit'z ms, except the celling of a mass meeting of c t zens for next M nday night to confider the question of substrip-tion, and weat amount, if any to recommand to the voters of the city. The question of subscription or no subscription has been freely discussed on the streets today, and pub lie opinion is greatly divided there or both as to amount and as to any sub-scription at all. In consideration of a I bera subscription on the part of the city the c mpany agrees to build and maintain it, machine shors here. A committee of tairty leading cit z asol Rankin county were here yester ay to intervew Gen. Martin and W. D. Crane, of the Crane-Barnes syndicate, in the end-avor to induce them to run the road via Brandon. No definite conclusions were resched thereon.
Mr. H. H. Hines, of the Auditor's
office, and Miss Myrtle E. Wendley
were married tonight at the residence

of the bride's mother by the Rev. Dr.

Death of Mrs. Aucle M. Withers. ISPECIAL TO THE APPEAL. JACKSON, MISS., October 21 .- The deepest and most gennine sorraw per vades our community tod-y because of the death of Mrs. Annie Mitchell Withers, wife of Mr. Jno. P. Withers She died at 6 o'clock this morning afwas born in this place and spent her whole pure life here. She was one of the most levely characters that ever graced and adorned the society of gentle and loving disposition and for all the virtues that constitute the true and nob e type of woman. She was in her 24th year and has thus been cut off in the bloom of life. She was mar ried to Mr. Withers November 22, Her funeral will take place

embers ement he walved examination. It is understood his trial in the Crimonce as he was anxious to get ou and Bradley was taken to Jolist on

the noon train.

STATES OF TAXES No. 17 Jefferson Street,

REMPHIN, TENN

Is Your Liver Out

of Order?

So closely connected with the blood is the liver, that any medicine which acts upon the blood must of necessity be a remedy for biliousness and liver diseases. Liver complaint is most commonly caused by impure blood. All the blood of the body, be it pure or impure, strong and healthy or weak and vitiated, passes through the liver every few minutes. The liver is the filter for the blood, separating its impurities from it. It is also the organ for secreting and preparing the bile. Think what will happen when the liver becomes clogged or when it secretes too much bile. Then comes the dull heavy headache, loss of appetite, drowsiness, pain in the right side, the skin assumes a sickly yellow appearance. This is called biliousness, and if not at once relieved will result in

Inflammation of the Liver.

The only sure and safe treatment is the

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.

This valuable remedy acts at once and directly upon the blood, removing all impurities, furnishing it strength and healthy action, and when passing through the liver in the filtering processes furnishes just the elements needed by it to perform its operation of secretion and preparation of bile actively. and thoroughly enabling it to throw off the bile in a proper and wholesome man-

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

the liver natural and healthy.

ner, thereby keeping the passages free,

the ducts open and the whole action of

will do all this, and in doing it the drowsiness disappears and with it the pain in the side. The headache is cured, the skin once more becomes fresh, clear and smooth, the appetite is restored, and health, glorious health, follows the use of

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.

Constipation, which always accompanies liver troubles, is always cured by Brown's Iron Bitters. All other iron medicines produce constipution and headache. Brown's Iron Bitters does not produce, but cures both.

Do not be deceived and allow some other iron preparation to be urged upon you for Brown's Iron Bitters. The dealer may make more profit on some other article, but what you want and what you must have if you would be cured of liver disease and biliousness is

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.

The price is only one dollar a bottle. Each bottle has trade-mark and crossed red lines on the wrapper. The genuine

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is prepared only by the Brown Chemical Co., Baltimore, Md., but is sold every-

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Between Monroe and Madison, Nearly Opposite Postoffice.



To the VICTOR the LAUREL Pre-eminent in every higher quality, the HANAN SHOE has become the recognized standard for tine wear among discummating gentlemen.

A Man with Brains and Conscience will drop petty perdjudices carriesely picked up when truth knocks at the door. Such are invited to try one part of "Hanas's shoes. We know the result every man who wants the heat and finest article in the market will become a perpet-ual" "Hanam" man.

DR. D. S. JOHNSON'S MEDICAL DISPENSARY,

(Between Main and Front.) MEMPHIS. [Established in 1860.]

Established in 1850.!

1 PR.JOHNSON is schnowledged by all parties interested as by far the most successful physician in the treatment of private or secret diseases. Quick, permanent cares guaranteed in every case, male or female. Resent cases of Genericus, and Syphilis cured in a f-w days without the use of mercury, change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis, the last restige eradicasted without the use of mercury. Involuneary loss of semen stopped in short at time. Sufferers from impotency or loss of sexual powers restore to free vizor in a few weeks. Victims of sell-shure and excessive venery, suffering from spermaterthen ad loss of physical and mental never, speedily and permanently cured. Particular attention paid to the Diseases of Women, and cores sumranteed. Piles and old sores cured without the use of caustic or the knife. All consultations strictly confidential. Medicines sent by express to all parts of the country.

country.

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rates. Office hours from So stock a.m. to
clock p.m.

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N

NBRIE

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Bar Irou,

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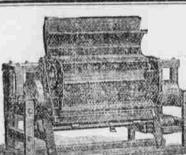
All Registered in the Holstein-Fr'esian Herd Book at Iowa City, Jows-Will Positivery sell, to the highest bidder, at F. A. JONES & Co.'s Commission Stable, Nos. 61, 63 and 71 Monroe street, Memphis, Tenn., October 27, 1886. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock prompt,

Memphis, Tenn., October 27, 1886. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock prompt.

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